UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23872
4 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 4 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the text, in French and English, of a statement on the death of a member of the Monitor Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, adopted by the European Community and its member States in Lisbon and Brussels on 4 May 1992.

We should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Bernard P. H. P. MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: French/English]

Statement by the Community and its Member States on the Death of a Member of the Monitor Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Community and its member States learned with dismay and indignation of the tragic incident involving the European Community Monitor Mission (ECMM), which cost the life of a monitor of Belgian nationality in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Community and its member States wish to express their deepest condolences to the relatives of the deceased monitor, who was carrying out, unarmed, a peaceful and humanitarian mission. They also pay tribute to the courage and devotion of all the members of the Monitor Mission in the commendable task of encouraging and supporting peaceful solutions between the parties to the conflict in the Yugoslav crisis.

The Community and its member States have already addressed a vehement protest to the authorities in Belgrade concerning the action by the Yugoslav National Army (JNA), which caused the death of the ECMM monitor and expect that an investigation will be ordered without delay and that all those responsible for the incident in question will be punished.

The Community and its member States reiterate their concern about the safety of European Community monitors and demand that appropriate measures should be taken immediately in order to ensure their protection.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23873
5 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

# LETTER DATED 30 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NICARAGUA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua dated 29 April 1992 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roberto MAYORGA-CORTES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Note dated 29 April 1992 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that, the deadline of 15 April 1992 having expired, Nicaragua undertakes to comply fully with all the provisions of Security Council resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992. In that connection, it wishes to inform him of the following:

There is no air traffic of any kind to or from the territory of Nicaragua and there are no overflights by any aircraft which is destined to land in or has taken off from the territory of Libya.

In keeping with its policy with regard to reconciliation and disarmament, Nicaragua has no arms industry. Accordingly, no technical advice, assistance or training related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance, or use of arms and related material of all types is provided to Libya by its nationals or from its territory.

Nicaragua will not permit, by its nationals or from its territory, the supply of aircraft or aircraft components to Libya or the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing of Libyan aircraft or new insurance claims or contracts for Libyan aircraft.

The Government of Nicaragua has decided to reduce the number of members of the staff of the Libyan diplomatic mission from four to three.

Similarly, the Government of Nicaragua reports that it has taken the necessary measures to control and restrict the movement of the staff remaining in Nicaragua to a radius of 30 kilometres from the diplomatic mission.

Nicaragua will continue to support any regional and international measures which the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations may take to bring about the peaceful settlement of disputes between States.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23874
4 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a letter dated 4 May 1992 addressed to you by H.E. Mr. Hikmet Çetin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, regarding the latest developments in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

I would be grateful if this letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKŞIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 4 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you to voice the deep concern of the Government and people of Turkey for the rapidly deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. When the Republic declared its independence, Turkey was one of the first countries to recognize this independence in the conviction that early international recognition would facilitate the peaceful resolution of differences between Bosnia-Herzegovina and its neighbours, as well as the differences between the ethnic groups that maked up the Republic.

It was in this spirit that the Government of Turkey gave its support to the efforts of the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Community aimed at finding peaceful solutions to the disputes between the former Yugoslav Republics with full respect to international borders and to the human rights and ethnic identities of all the inhabitants.

The repeated violations of the cease-fire in the course of the last few weeks throughout the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the attendant heavy loss of life and human suffering have caused profound sadness and rising indignation in all segments of the Turkish population including, in particular, the many Turkish citizens of Bosnian descent who constitute one of the many links, historical, cultural and sentimental, that exist between the people of Turkey and the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Government of Turkey has made every effort to provide urgent humanitarian assistance to the suffering population of this land, but, unfortunately, these efforts have been frustrated by Belgrade.

A particular source of anger and frustration for us in Turkey is the wanton destruction that is being inflicted on the many historical buildings and monuments which are a part of our long-shared history with the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Government of Turkey is undertaking urgent action within the framework of the Council of Europe and UNESCO to salvage what is a unique and very special part of the rich cultural heritage of Europe.

The restrictions placed on 2 May on the freedom of movement of Alija Izetbegovic, the President of the Republic, by Serbian forces occupying the airport of Sarajevo constitute the latest outrage committed against the sovereignty of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Government of Turkey fears that this brazen act will result in a further escalation of violence and render more difficult the efforts of the international community to restore the cease-fire.

I know that you share our great concern on this subject and that you and your representatives are doing everything possible to bring to an end the violence that is taking such a heavy toll in Bosnia-Herzegovina and

endangering the peace and security of the Balkan region. The Government of Turkey wants to assure you of its fullest support in the search for a peaceful resolution of this intolerable situation with full respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina. We urge you in conjunction with the Security Council, to vigorously pursue a course of action which will secure these objectives. For its part, our Government will continue to monitor developments closely, and take appropriate measures to contribute to the joint efforts to restore peace and security in our region.

(Signed) Hikmet ÇETIN
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Turkey

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23875
5 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# NOTE VERBALE DATED 30 APRIL 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to inform him that the following measures have been taken by Italy to implement Security Council resolution 748 (1992) on sanctions against Libya:

1. Sanctions set out in paragraphs 4 and 6 (b) of the resolution have been implemented in Italy under European Community regulation 945/92, which has the binding force of a law.

In accordance with said regulation, the Italian civil aviation authorities have been instructed to cease flights from or to Libya and to close the Italian airspace to any flight originating from or bound for Libya.

Measures have also been adopted in order to cease all activities of the Libyan Arab Airlines in Italy.

Customs offices have been alerted by the Ministry of Finance to exercise strict control of all exports to Libya.

2. As for the embargo on exports of weapons and military supplies to Libya (para. 5), at the time of the adoption of resolution 748 (1992), Italy was already implementing an identical measure, according to a decision adopted by the European Community Council of Ministers on 4 April 1986.

The Italian Government, in compliance with Law No. 185/90 concerning arms exports, has since then denied any authorization for sales of weapons and military supplies to Libya, as well as for any negotiation to the same purpose.

3. As for paragraph 6 (a) of resolution 748 (1992), Italy has so far expelled from its territory six Libyan diplomatic officers: four from the Libyan Embassy in Rome, one from the Libyan Consulate at Milan and one from the Libyan Consulate at Palermo.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/47/201
S/23876
5 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 5 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement expressing the position of the Government of Austria with regard to the question of the Yugoslav membership in the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Austria to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement by the Government of Austria

The constitution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a further important step in the process of dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia referred to in opinion No. 1 of the Arbitration Committee of the EC Conference on Yugoslavia, chaired by His Excellency President Badinter, President of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of France. There is no legal basis for an automatic continuation of the legal existence of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which therefore cannot be considered to continue the Yugoslav membership in the United Nations.

For an eventual international recognition of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the criteria contained in the guidelines on the recognition of new States adopted by the Council of the European Communities on 16 December 1991 should be applied. In this respect, Austria draws special attention to the requirements of the protection of human rights and the rights of ethnic groups.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23877
5 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the Declaration adopted on 27 April 1992 at the joint session of the Assembly of the SFR of Yugoslavia, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia and the Assembly of the Republic of Montenegro.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the Declaration thereto circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Declaration

the representatives of the people of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro

Expressing the will of the citizens of their respective Republics to stay in the common State of Yugoslavia,

Accepting all basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the CSCE Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter, and particularly the principles of parliamentary democracy, market economy and respect for human rights and the rights of national minorities,

Remaining strictly committed to a peaceful resolution of the Yugoslav crisis, wish to state in this Declaration their views on the basic, immediate and lasting objectives of the policy of their common State, and on its relations with the former Yugoslav Republics.

In that regard, the representatives of the people of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro declare:

1. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, continuing the state, international legal and political personality of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, shall strictly abide by all the commitments that the SFR of Yugoslavia assumed internationally,

At the same time, it is ready to fully respect the rights and interests of the Yugoslav Republics which declared independence. The recognition of the newly formed states will follow after all the outstanding questions negotiated on within the Conference on Yugoslavia have been settled,

Remaining bound by all obligations to international organizations and institutions whose member it is, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall not obstruct the newly formed states to join these organizations and institutions, particularly the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall respect and fulfil the rights and obligations the SFR of Yugoslavia assumed vis-à-vis the territories of Krajina which have been placed, within the framework of the United Nations peace-keeping operation, under the protection of the world Organization.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia also remains ready to negotiate, within the Conference on Yugoslavia, all problems related to the division of assets, which means both to assets and debts acquired jointly. In case of a dispute regarding these issues, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be ready to accept the arbitration of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Hague.

2. The diplomatic and consular missions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad shall continue without interruption to perform their functions of representing and protecting the interests of Yugoslavia. Until further notice, they shall continue to take care of all the assets of Yugoslavia abroad.

They shall also extend consular protection to all nationals of the SFR of Yugoslavia whenever they request them to do so until a final regulation of their nationality status.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia recognizes, at the same time, the full continuity of the representation of foreign States by their diplomatic and consular missions in its territory.

3. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is interested in the reinstatement of economic, transport, energy and other flows and ties in the territory of the SFR of Yugoslavia. It is ready to make its full contribution to that end.

4. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has no territorial aspirations towards any of its neighbours. Respecting the objectives and principles of the United Nations Charter and CSCE documents, it remains strictly committed to the principle of non-use of force in settling any outstanding issues.

5. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall ensure the highest standards of the protection of human rights and the rights of national minorities provided for in international legal instruments and CSCE documents. In addition, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is ready to grant the national minorities in its territory all those rights which would be recognized to and enjoyed by the national minorities in other CSCE participating States.

6. In its foreign relations, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall be guided by the principles of the United Nations Charter, as well as the principles of CSCE documents, particularly the Paris Charter for New Europe. As the founding member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, it shall remain committed to the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment.

It shall develop relations of confidence and understanding with its neighbours proceeding from the principle of good-neighbourliness. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall, as a State of free citizens, be guided in its democratic development by the standards and achievements of the Council of Europe, the European Community and other European institutions, with an orientation to join them in the foreseeable future.

Beograd, 27 April 1992

The participants of the joint session of the SFRY Assembly, the National Assembly of the Republic of Servia and the Assembly of the Republic of Montenegro

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23878
5 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

After the consultations held on 5 May 1992, the President of the Security Council issued the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council take note of the fact that document S/23877 will be issued on 6 May 1992. They agree that this fact does not prejudge decisions that may be taken by appropriate United Nations bodies or their national positions on this matter."

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23879
5 May 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 5 MAY 1992 FROM THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

This is to apprise you that serious questions have arisen regarding whether the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is the continuation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for purposes of membership in the United Nations. Until such time as these questions are resolved, the participation of the representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the activities of the Security Council or the General Assembly should be viewed as without prejudice to the disposition of these questions.

I respectfully request that you circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander F. WATSON

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23880
5 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 5 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text, in English and French, of a statement by the European Community and its member States on the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, adopted at Guimaraes on 2 May 1992.

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Mr. Paul NOTERDAEME
Permanent Representative of Belgium
to the United Nations

(Signed) Mr. Jean-Bernard P. H. P. MERIMEE
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United
Kingdom to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Declaration on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The European Community and its member States, gathered in an informal ministerial meeting in Guimaraes on 1 and 2 May 1992, had an in-depth discussion on the request of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to be recognized as an independent State.

They are willing to recognize that State as a sovereign and independent State within its existing borders and under a name that can be accepted by all parties concerned.

They expressed their high appreciation for the efforts of the Presidency, which included the preparation of a global package.

The Community and its member States look forward to establishing with the authorities of Skopje a fruitful cooperative relationship aimed at the promotion of meaningful cooperation, capable of improving political stability and economic progress in the area. Simultaneously, they urge the parties directly involved to continue to do their utmost to resolve the pending questions on the basis of the Presidency's package.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23881
5 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to communicate to you hereunder the text of a declaration issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 21 April 1992 concerning recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia.

Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning recognition of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia

21 April 1992

"Proceeding from the policy of the Government of the United Arab Emirates of respecting the rights of peoples to exercise self-determination and chart their own future, the United Arab Emirates has recognized the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia."

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamad J. SAMHAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23882
6 May 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 4 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PERU TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to your note SCPC/1/92(2) in relation to Security Council resolution 748 (1992) of 31 March 1992 concerning the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

In this connection, I wish to inform you that the Government of Peru has given the relevant instructions for the adoption of the necessary control measures in conformity with the above-mentioned Security Council resolution.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ricardo V. LUNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Peru to the United Nations

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